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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

Marine Disasters.

Commercial readers will find under the Marine head, on the fourth page, an account of several marine disasters which occurred in and near the Straits, during the storm of last week.

Chicago Produce Markets.

The receipts of produce during the past week were light, as follows:—4,334 bbls flour; 27,100 bu wheat; 68,812 bu corn; 7,428 bu oats; 207 bu rye; 4,449 bu barley. The total imports since the 1st of January are:—24,507 bbls flour, against 183,340 in 1858; 282,470 bu wheat, against 1,985,985 last year; 895,614 bu corn, against 356,496 last year; 131,124 bu oats, against 230,237 bu last year; 13,446 bu rye, against 10,401 bu last year; 80,438 bu barley against 127,197 bu last year.

The Exports of produce during the present week were:—11,380 bbls flour; 76,406 bu wheat; 19,379 bu corn; 3,093 bu oats; and 6,930 bu barley. The total exports of Breadstuffs since the 1st of January were:—46,198 bbls flour, against 64,367 up to the same date in 1858; 226,621 bu wheat, against 881,961 bu last year; 264,172 bu corn, against 913,574 bu last year; 54,943 bu oats, against 35,132 bu last year; and 19,130 bu barley, against 1,246 bu last year.

Of the wheat exported last week, 59,780 bu went to Montreal, 5,310 bu to Collingwood, and the balance—11,112 bu—was shipped into the interior of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, &c., to supply Western millers. Of the corn exported, 13,356 bu were sent to Buffalo, and 15,000 bu to Oswego—the balance into Michigan and the lumber regions. Of the flour exported, 8,110 bbls went to Buffalo; 1,274 bbls to Ogdensburg; 1,216 to Canada, and the balance—579 bbls—to supply the West.

The amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 16th inst. was:—28,508 bbls flour; 1,144,287 bu wheat; 148,222 bu corn; 10,738 bu oats; 517 bu rye; and 44,926 bu barley. The amount of wheat in store a year ago was 1,154,230 bu; flour, 70,000 bbls; corn, 42,101 bu; oats, 119,176 bu; and 83,138 bu barley. Inducement of the exports of wheat since the 1st of January, there has been used in this city by millers and others, 157,221 bushels—an average of 1,341 bu per day.

The markets during the past week have been buoyant and active. The demand for Breadstuffs for Winter Wheat, and within four days the market advanced 10@12c per bushel. During the past two days, however, a reaction has set in, and the market has gone back 2@3c. The principal demand for Spring Wheat is by millers throughout the West, and this fact renders it more steady. Corn has been in good demand during the week, and an advance of 2c per bushel is noted—closing firm. Oats and Barley dull and neglected.

Recorder Wilson.

If there was no other cause for the generous feeling of friendliness felt in Judge Wilson by a large number of wealthy and influential citizens, than a reduction of his salary by the Common Council, we apprehend that the tender never would have been made. It is due to the attempt of a certain scurrilous newspaper in this city to blackguard the Judge of the Bench, because he once dared do his duty in a case in which the editor of that paper, then, unfortunately for public morality and decency, Mayor of this city, was a principal actor. Men of intelligence and influence in men like Sylvester Lyon, Grosvor Stow, Allan Rosaves and their associates have doubtless become tired of these incessant attacks upon the Court by which their persons and property are protected, and against which little can be urged. Naturally they desire, by an expression of their esteem for the Judge and their appreciation of his services to the cause of good order in this community, to silence the blackguard whose every utterance against him will be assailed. They have chosen a highly complimentary method; but it is doubtful if they will succeed in doing more than to make themselves the objects of the abuse which the Chicago *Democrat* is wont to pour out upon others. But whatever the course of that sheet and its conductor, they will have this consolation: its lies have been so often exposed and its infamy so widely heralded that it long ago ceased to influence the public, except as it excites public loathing and disgust.

A Journey Towardy the North Pole.

Our young friend, Mr. Robert Kennicott, started yesterday upon an extended journey to the Polar Sea. He will proceed, in the first place, to Fort Garry, on the Red River of the North, and will make the journey thence in company with the agents and voyagers of the Hudson Bay Company. He has letters from Sir George Simpson, Governor of that Company, to any of its agents or servants with whom he may fall in, which will secure for him their friendly offices in forwarding the object of his journey. His present intention is to visit York Factory, on Hudson Bay, during the present summer, Returning from thence to Fort Garry, he will, if his means will fairly admit, make a winter trip on dog sledges across the plains of Saskatchewan, the valleys of the Athabasca and Peace Rivers to Great Slave Lake. By this arrangement he will be on Mackenzie's River in the spring of 1860, and will have the entire summer and fall of that year to pursue his explorations along the coast of the Polar Sea. By another winter trip he expects to return to Red River of the North, from which point he will proceed to this city some time in 1861.

The object of this journey on the part of our young friend, is not so much to gratify a love of adventure as it is to make contributions to the common stock of Natural Science, for which he is amply qualified. He will during his journeyings keep a journal, in which he will daily note down whatever may fall under his eye that will interest the general reader, and instalments of this journal will be forwarded, from time to time, to his friends, from the different posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, which he may pass. But chiefly will he devote his attention to the Fauna and Flora of the country, collecting specimens of each as he progresses, and taking such notes as will enable him on his return to prepare a work on those branches of natural science which will doubtless in due time be published by the Smithsonian Institution.

The good wishes of the numerous friends and admirers of the youthful Naturalist will follow him on his long and somewhat perilous journey.

Wanted.

We wish to get a list of the names of the persons, both male and female, who are trying to make an interest in "THIS COURT" by making pecuniary presents to the Judge under the guise of increasing his salary.—*Democrat of Yesterday.*

We have the pleasure of supplying Wentworth's "want" this morning. He will find the list of names in another column. They are gentlemen well known in this community, and beyond the reach of Wentworth's slander. This voluntary expression of confidence in Judge Wilson on the part of some of our best citizens, is not less complimentary to that gentleman than it is condemnatory of the man Wentworth, the depraved employer of the "beast" Brown. How does he like the names?

The Paraguay Settlement.

The President has received a letter from Commissioner Bowlin, which officially confirms the accounts heretofore published in the Press and Tribune relative to the settlement of our difficulties with Paraguay. The following are the results:

1. A new and more liberal treaty.
2. A Convoy to settle the claims of the American Company.
3. Ten thousand dollars indemnity to the family of the seaman killed on board the Water Witch.
4. A letter of regret and apology for the treatment received from our government agents.
5. Full permission to explore the rivers.

Seige of Mexico.

By recent advices from Mexico we have intelligence to the effect that on the 22d of March Degollado marched into the suburbs of Mexico at the head of 10,000 men, and had possession of the city. This was another false report. Miramon appeared before Vera Cruz. The garrison of the city of Mexico had been left by Miramon in command of Generals Marquez and Mejia, who, after ascertaining his danger from the attack of Degollado, he had succeeded in increasing his force to 15,000 men, and the fate of our last advices. Mexican party appeared anxious for the encounter, and each was apparently awaiting reinforcements.

NORTH MARKET.

Now that the Market House in the North Division is destroyed, we hope that the members of the Common Council pledged to engage such sites as will cause it that no proposition to rebuild it is allowed to be put through. The land upon which it stood can be sold upon favorable terms at any time hereafter, and the business in potatoes and hay, steaks, like the pigs, in calico and patchwork, can be safely permitted to take care of itself on the North side for all time to come.

Salary of Judge of Recorder's Court—Correspondence between Judge Wilson and Prominent Citizens—Wentworth the Employer of Brown.

CHICAGO, April 19th, 1859.

Hon. R. S. Wilson, Jesse or Recorder's Court—*Lear Sir*:—We, the undersigned, a Committee of several property holders in this city, who consider it of the utmost importance that a competent and faithful officer who stands above individual or party distinction should occupy the position you now hold, and believing that it will not be possible for you to retain that office at a reduced salaries upon learning that the attempt was to be made by the Common Council to cut down your pay, at once subscribed over two thousand dollars, for the purpose of making your salary good; and they now take the liberty, through their Committee, to present you a check for one thousand dollars, being the amount which we understand the Council have attempted to reduce your salary for the coming year.

The full evidence of Old Rough Hewn, in which your services are held by your fellow-citizens in your recent triumphant re-election in spite of each party excitement, without reference to political considerations.

Hoping that you will accept the enclosed check and continue to bolster up from the birds of thieves and robbers which are constantly congregating in our city.

We remain very respectfully your obedient servants,

Signed	S. Lane, Chairman.
Allan Rosaves,	Geo. Steel,
Geo. G. Snow,	W. B. Egan,
J. S. Newhouse,	T. J. S. Flint,
Roswell Casper,	Nahum C. Tuttle,
J. E. Miles,	Robert Law,
M. C. Stearns,	John B. Drake,
Wm. Ela,	Cook Dennison,
	E. D. Taylor.

JUDGE WILSON'S REPLY.

To Sylvester Lyon, Esq., and others.—*Gentlemen*:—Your very kind and complimentary letter, enclosing one thousand dollars, proposed by yourself and others, to be given to me in lieu of the same amount attempted to be deducted from my salary by the Common Council, was received this morning.

Be assured, gentlemen, that I feel very grateful for this evidence of confidence, and offer of *unsolicited, unasked*, aid, by those so able and willing to give. I would not refuse it, but I cannot consent, while occupying the position I do, upon the Bench, to receive any portion of my salary from private sources.

You will excuse me for stating to you, some of the reasons why this attempt has been made, to interfere with my compensation as Judge of the Recorder's Court.

When I first learned that persons had been employed and paid by the city, to *prostitute* themselves for the purpose of testifying against other men of the same class, [illegible] called upon John Wentworth, late Mayor of this city, *he having inaugurated this policy*, and tried to convince him that such a course was derogatory to our city, and that it could not be sustained in any civilized land. Mr. Wentworth then, in the presence of Mayor Heiss, fully approved of the policy, and insisted upon prosecuting prostitutes upon testimony so procured. Soon after this interview, a man named Brown testified in open court that he had so prostituted himself. I ordered him into custody to answer for the crime. Very soon thereafter, said Wentworth, through *Brown*, that the Recorder's Court should be abolished; failing in sending [illegible] to the Legislature, it [illegible] enced that my salary should be reduced. Soon thereafter, the last threat was re-echoed by a person long a member of the Common Council.

I have no doubt but a portion of the Council acted in good faith, being in favor of a general reduction of salaries. Such persons have my respect. I know that one individual, long a member of the Council, who took a most active part in the matter, stating to the Republican Aldermen in caucus, that *if in his power* as he would reduce my pay to six cents, acted in this, as in everything else, as the mere tool of *the Snitcher of Chicago*. This Alderman has *my pity and contempt*.

If the exposure of Brown and his co-workers in public *prostitution*, shall save me \$1,000 per year for four years, I have \$4,000 more that I shall freely appropriate in a similar way, if the same persons shall insist upon bringing to my notice, in open court, the loathsome details of their iniquities, as they did in the case of Brown.

If any one of your committee, or any other of our most respectable native or adopted citizens, have any doubt as to who the proper person is to charge with the amount of tax they have paid to support the prostitute, Brown, they can call on Wentworth's administration to *prostitute himself*, named Sowden, (one of the parties we know), and his successor in office, one Brown, now in Alton, might give some information on the subject.

The most unkind and ridiculous thing of all, is, that Mr. Wentworth is now trying, through *a low city paper, owned by himself*, to convince the public that he "*hailed Brown as a favorite Mayor Hates*."

Allow me, gentlemen, to return to you, herewith, the kindness you have so kindly tendered me, with the full assurance, that should any of you come before the Recorder's Court, as suggested by Mr. Wentworth's "*low down* time in hell."

Of this morning, I will try to do you full justice.

I am gentlemen, your grateful

Humble servant,

R. S. Wilson.

Meeting of the Employees of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

A meeting of the employees along the line of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad was held at Bloomington on Saturday last. We condense from the *Pantagraph* the following statement of their action:

After the organization of the meeting the committee appointed at the time of the January strike to look after the interests of the men, made a report of their proceedings, with a list of their receipts and disbursements, including the payments made to different individuals on account of back pay on the committee's recommendation. They tendered a formal resignation of their appointment, which was accepted by the meeting. Gov. Matteson then addressed the meeting at length, and submitted the following propositions:

I agree that all the receipts of said road, after paying the necessary running expenses, and such other expenses as we are actually compelled to pay, shall be paid to the employees of said road; that the said employees shall be paid each month a month's wages; that the month of February that payment is now being made made upon, shall be fully paid, and that each month following February shall be paid during each following month after April, so that for every month worked each employee shall have the pay that he is entitled to for a month as before stated, including the monthly pay to the employees, all the receipts above that sum shall be applied to the back pay of said employees; provided that the road is not molested or hindered while it is running.

J. A. Matteson.

After some discussion and the answering of numerous interrogatories by Gov. Matteson, the above proposition was accepted. The following resolutions were also adopted, and the meeting adjourned:

Whereas, The propositions made by the bondholders of the C. A. & St. L. R. R. to Gov. Matteson, through John T. Stuart, are not satisfactory to us; and *Whereas*, The said Matteson, President of said road, has agreed as follows: That the employees shall receive their pay out of the full receipts of the same, after paying the actual running and such other expenses as are actually necessary to be made in order to operate said road: Now, therefore—

Resolved, That we will stand by said Matteson to every emergency until an arrangement, satisfactory to us, and to him, shall be made with said bondholders, and that we will use every exertion to assist in the constant operation of the Railroad to the best advantage, and to the greatest profit.

Resolved, That employees shall get their money before purchasers of orders for back time.

Resolved, That discharged men shall receive their back pay at the same time and in the same manner as those remaining in employ.

Resolved, That the money to be applied on the back pay of the employees shall be distributed, as a certain sum per cent, on the amount due, to each employee, the same to be applied upon the month first to arrive.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be requested to allow ten per cent on amount due those boarders (employees) who have left, as is paid to the employees on their back pay.

QUINCY ELECTION.

Great Republican Triumph!

"We learn by a private dispatch from Quincy that the Republicans carried that city on Monday last by a very decisive majority. Ex-Speaker Holmes, the candidate of the Douglas Democracy, was beaten nearly or quite five hundred votes! This is a victory, which, like that at Springfield, signifies that a revolution is sweeping through Central Illinois! Beginning with a heavy majority against them, the Republicans of Quincy have adhered steadfastly to their principles, increasing their vote at each trial of strength, until they have finally overwhelmed their opponents with a majority sufficiently decisive to ensure them a permanent ascendancy. Quincy was formerly the home of Douglas—is now the home of Richardson, and thus she rebukes them both by enrolling herself among the Republican cities of the State. Well done Quincy!"

Rockford Election.

The people of Rockford elected city officers on Monday last. The issue was license or no license; and both sides were victorious—that is to say, the prohibitionists elected the candidate for Mayor, and the anti-prohibitionists elected a majority of the Council. The vote for Mayor stood:

Charles G. Williams, Prohibitionist	561
John P. Maney, Anti	551

Home for the Friendless—Reform for Girls.

The following from an esteemed and wealthy citizen, temporarily absent from the city, will be read with interest by all who appreciate the importance of the institutions to which he proposes to contribute.—Eds. P. & T.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 13, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune, Chicago:

In a recent number of the Press and Tribune I noticed an appeal in behalf of the "Home for the Friendless," asking, I believe, $2,000 additional subscription for the erection of a suitable edifice. I am glad of the opportunity to contribute to so worthy an object, and hereby pledge myself for $200.

In a subsequent number of your paper, (April 4,) read with much interest an editorial arguing the necessity for a kindred institution, a Reform School for Girls, for wayward girls, I cordially thank you for thus bringing the matter before the public. The object is one which must commend itself to every benevolent mind, and I trust it may not be suffered to stop, but that prompt and efficient action will be taken, resulting in the immediate organization of an institution, which may annually save hundreds of friendless girls from destruction.

For the present government of such an asylum would of incomparable value, but a beginning may be made without it. The sanction and co-operation of the municipal authority can doubtless be obtained. Will not some of our prominent citizens (active in every good work) move in this matter, and give at once an impulse and influence which will insure success.

I will cheerfully contribute towards the rent and other immediate necessities. I will gladly let us have a House of Refuge for Girls. Call it by whatever name you please.

J.

Western Inventions.

The following patents were issued to Western Inventors for the week ending April 12th, 1859:

J. Wallace Arndt, of Green Bay, Wis.; for improved machine for notching the sums of lumbermen's sleds.

John H. Baldwin, of Milwaukee, Wis., for improvement in gas regulators.

Abner Fisher and John C. Christian, of Mt. Carroll, Ill.; for improved pump.

J. M. Palmer, of Milwaukee, Wis., for improved valve for pumps.

Edward L. Dorsey, of Green Wood, Ind.; for improved churn.

James Ford, of Wabash, Ind.; for improvement in grain drills.

Edwin J. Gregg, of Valparaiso, Ind.; for improvement in seed planters.

Charles T. Harvey, of Marquette, Mich.; for improvement in piers or breakwaters.

Augustus H. Phelps, of Trenton, Michy for improvement in water-wheels.

Henry Rienhn, Jr., of Rogersville, Ind.; for improvement in the mode of applying power for extracting stumps, and raising heavy weights.

D. F. Robbins and Simeon Morrison, of De Witt, Ill.; for improvement in sulky plough.

Harrison Vinton, of Detroit, Mich., assignor to himself and Nelson Turrel, and Addison, Mich.; for improvement in machines for sharpening grain scythes.

Hezekiah Johnson, of Collinsville, Ill., assignor to himself and Richard Withers, of same place; for improvement in machines for cutting cornstalks, etc., on ground preparatory to ploughing.

The Erie and Central.

From The Railroad Record.

The Erie Road is now far behind that for in April, in receipts, but the earnings will not show so large a falling off. The Central notices, in open court, the loss of freight and passenger traffic are having considerable influence upon the earnings. There are some negotiations going on for the Erie and Central roads to meet, but they have arrived at no result. Another attempt we understand will be made this week to form an alliance, offensive and defensive against the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio Roads.

THE CITY.

PARDON.—A woman named Rosanna Ryder is in custody on a charge of perjury in the Forbes' conspiracy case.

CALL AND SETTLE.—The firm of May, among other things in the domestic world, brings to the water rent for six months. Householders will take notice.

TRINITY CHURCH LADIES' FAIR.—The Annual Fair and Festival of the Ladies of Trinity Church will be held at Metropolitan Hall on Monday next.

NORTH.—We learn from a Dubuque exchange that the trotting stock, carriages and all, of Levi J. North's circus were sold at Sheriff's sale at Burlington in that State.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver two lectures in this city, the proceeds of which will be divided between the Young Men's Association, and the Young Men's Christian Association. See advertisement in another column.

THE CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION.—THE ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH.—We learn that it is now definitely fixed that the grand concert of the Musical Union, the Oratorio of the Messiah, will take place on Friday evening of next week, the 29th instant.

THE SALOON BUILDING.—We learn that the plans for the new saloon buildings on the fine site corner of Lake and Clark streets are now under the hand of the architect, Mr. Van Osdel. The elevation presents a fine, substantial, though not strictly first class block.

GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.—The following is the Traffic for the week ending April 15, 1859:

Passengers	$13,000	27
Freight and Live Stock	19,500	37½
Mails and sundries	1,500	35½
Total	$34,000	00
Corresponding week last year	31,000	00

Ladies will find at J. B. Sutton & Co.'s new store, No. 250 State street, a fine assortment of Thomson's Patent Steel Spring Crown Extension Skirts, with the adjustable Watch Spring Bustle, with new wedge slides, without sewing.

LADIES' SOCIETY OF TRINITY CHURCH.—The annual sale of fancy articles by this Society will be held in Metropolitan Hall on Monday next, the 25th inst. The hall will be opened at 1 P. M., and the exhibition through the afternoon and evening. Refreshments of all kinds will be provided, and a band of music will be in attendance.

BRAENDLER'S.—The present excellent condition of State street, its improvement within the past year, and its importance as a thoroughfare, has already had its effect in calling southward numerous well-known mercantile houses from Lake and other business streets. Among these H. L. Braendler, still connected with an establishment, late at No. 65 Lake street, widely and well known to our ladies, has opened at No. 232 State street, near Jackson, in Snow's block, with a complete and choice assortment of dress trimmings, corsets, &c., &c., and fancy goods, arranged with admirable taste, for the spring trade. Mr. Braendler and his wife are too well known to our lady shoppers to need a word of commendation; their new location, which will be found convenient by their patrons, is that best calculated to do the business of the city. This and other removals are among the numerous indications of the advance of the heart of our business centre.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

North Market Hall Destroyed.

LOSS $15,000.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the upper part of the brick front of the North Market, between Michigan and Illinois streets, in the North Division. The alarm was given by the bottom, in the lower, who though he found the fire most uncomfortably inside corn district, and ran the risk of being cooked in his own cupola, nevertheless stuck to his post, sounding the alarm, until the latest possible moment. As much credit is to punctuality or fidelity be said of the Court House belringer, who was a slow coach on this occasion. . . . . .

The Fire Department were very promptly on the spot, but unfortunately the supply of water being temporarily shut off, some delay was the result. The fire extended rapidly from where it first originated, not far from the base of the tower, until it involved that structure, and speedily destroyed it, the bell falling with a crash into the cellar beneath. The flames extended beneath the roof, nearly the length of the building, making the task of reaching them quite dangerous.

The building ran from street to street and with the water both difficult and dangerous. Once at work the Fire Department, under Chief Engineer and his Assistants, arrow, put splendidly, dashing into the conflict with the devouring element in a manner creditable to the discipline and system. The fire was literally drowned out, and fought out after having gained headway than under less efficient management would have laid the whole edifice in ruins.

The building was divided into eighteen market stalls. In the upper part of the building was the well known North Market Hall, covering nearly the entire area of the edifice. In front of this, or at the north end of the building, was the Police Station for the North Division, the policemen of that Division having there a station and lodging rooms.

The flames being kept confined to the upper part of the building, there was ample time and no difficulty for the seventeen occupants of the market stalls in use, to remove their comestibles—though beef and mutton, turnips and potatoes, sausages and sauer kraut, and whitefish and the various forms of edible, animal and vegetable took their flight without standing much on the order of their going. In a very brief space of time the stalls and vaults were empty, their occupants only the worse from the irregularity of a removal which was pretty much the same thing as a fire.

The conflagration was checked when the south end was throughout all its floors in ruins, the destruction of the roof extending to twelve nearly two-thirds the length of the building.

The North Market was built in 1852 at a time when the north division was believed to be an indispensable part of municipal policy. It was quite a creditable structure of its class, and cost originally a little over $15,000. At the time it formed one of three market houses one for each Division. With its present ruin only one market building is left, to the disfigurement of West Randolph street, State street, in the South Division, having willingly forgotten its market structure; Clark street and the pioneer has improved out of that street. In such disfavor has the old market system fallen, that it is doubtful whether the North Market house ever resumes its original uses. Perhaps some temporary inconvenience will be experienced by hearers of family marketing baskets for a short time, though the Division outside the market had come to be tolerably well supplied with independent market stands.

As to the origin of the fire there are only conflicting reports, but nothing reliable. It seems certain that it caught near the roof near the base of the tower, though just where or from what source is yet to be settled if ever. One account is to the effect that the burning out of a chimney flue communicated fire through an [illegible] to the beds of the policemen lodging room then unoccupied for some hours. Another connects an inc tuously used tobacco pipe with the conflagration, and a new theory of rubbish under the roof.

S. H. Kerfoot & Co.—This firm, now the oldest old Commission House in the city of Chicago, (save that of Ogden, Foster & Co.), has moved to the very handsome and convenient offices No. 82 Dearborn street, over door to the post office. In chronicling this fact, we congratulate the public that such a firm as S. H. Kerfoot & Co. show on their walls and such an amount of real estate information as they have gathered in their office, is made so easy and convenient of access. No one, indeed who has had occasion to call at the Real Estate rooms of the late to our city of such a repository of facts and information regarding all matters connected with Real Estate Business—tax-paying, titles, subdivisions, etc.

We wish the firm a continuance of their former prosperity and good name.—*Chicago Times*, Nov. 5. Since the above notice of the predecessors of the *Times*, the firm of S. H. Kerfoot & Co. has become one of the permanent institutions of Chicago. Their sales in bulk and subdivision have been very extensive. The machinery and appointments of their office are very complete, and it strikes us from our long acquaintance with their method of doing business that their facilities for making sales, and their intimate knowledge of all matters pertaining to conveyances, records, subdivisions, locations and values, make their office a most desirable medium for the transaction of any business connected with real estate in Chicago and vicinity.

One feature struck us most forcibly, and that was, a complete and accurate copy of all the maps and subdivisions filed for record in Chicago. The paper is mounted on linen, the subdivisions are all drawn on the common scale, and the books so arranged that all future subdivisions can be entered in their proper places. Should the records of maps of the city of Chicago be destroyed by fire, the titles of the city belonging to this firm, would be the only means of supplying the loss.

They seem to have omitted no department of their business. The forms of documents for conveyancing, arranged and used by them, are very complete. In fine, they seem to be a compendium of all that properly belongs to a general and effective Real Estate Brokerage.

Not the least important branch of their business is the negotiations of loans on good Chicago Real Estate. For this purpose they act as the agents of capitalists at the East.

To the Editor of the Press and Tribune:

Pyrotechnics to offer a few remarks upon the late "wonderful invention," Griffin's Air Light, noticed in your columns, and known to the public as "Hydro-oxygen Gas."

Prof. J. Griffin, of Hudson, N. Y., has devoted several years to the investigation of chemical agencies for producing light, and for developing the elements of power and combination of machinery, necessary for conveying the gas through pipes, and keeping the oil pervaded with air, the oxygen of which coming with the carbon of his chemicals produces carbureted hydrogen gas, which burns with great brilliancy and purity, and is clear and white, like that of the sun. This ingenious and beautiful machine, invented by Mr. Griffin, is now in full operation at 69 Lake street. For 12½ hours in which six three feet burners were in operation, about one gallon only of the oil or chemical was consumed, costing the nominal sum of one dollar. This machine occupies but a small space in the apartment, and is run by a clock work, without numbrous weights and with all the regularity of an eight day timepiece. Thus far it seems the only reliable machine for producing light from air, and of such cheapness as to bring it within the reach of all. In this elegant and laudable invention, Prof. Griffin has accomplished a good work which will rank him with the benefactors of the race.

Allow me to invite your readers to examine the wonderful invention during its exhibition the present week. The proprietors are prepared to receive their old customers and friends as usual.

Bissell & Goodrich.

Chicago, April 4, 1859. ap7-1m-c695

A CITIZEN.

ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—A little lad eight years old, son of Isaac Williams, residing on the corner of Washington and Halsted streets, fell from a shed on his father's premises a day or two since, and fractured one of his arms.

ROBERTS.—Roberts Brothers, late Roberts & Ball, have removed their office to Room No. 20 in Rice's block, old Theatre building, opposite the Post Office, where their friends and friends will find them.

CHRISTIAN PARLOR LIBRARY, by C. H. Stanley, price 50 cents; Leslie's Family Magazine for April, and the Ladies and Mercury for this week, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

A STROLL ALONG THE RIVER.—The skies were bright and beautiful yesterday, and we improved the rare occurrence to enjoy a stroll along the river. We may have expressed the same thought before, and it will bear repetition every month in the year, that the true source of the prosperity and the greatness of Chicago must be sought in her shipping interest. From her as a centre, railroads radiate in all directions. They bring the grain and the produce of our prairies to our doors, and our shipping carry it far on towards the seaboard, to Buffalo and Oswego, or tranship it directly into ocean going vessels at Montreal. Even the ocean itself receives the vessels of the great lakes, and bears them onward to "the desired haven." Our shipping comes to our piers with lumber from Michigan, Canada and the Northern Peninsula, and our railways distribute it in all directions over our prairies. Hence Chicago is made the centre of a trade, whose resources are endless as the riches of the North American Continent.

For the last year or two the lumber trade has been rapidly declining. As in other branches of business, the worst is now over, and we are glad to notice unmistakable signs of returning activity. Our stroll along the North Branch yesterday, ended at the extensive lumber yard of Messrs. Parsons & Farling, on South Clark street, at the bridge of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

We embraced the opportunity to look through their yard, and found it well stocked for the spring trade, and arrangements made to supply their customers with the best varieties of lumber the market affords, and at the cheapest rates. Their choice stocks from Georgian Bay and Saginaw are really worth an hour's visit. Our readers know that whatever our Canadian friends do is done in the very best manner. The magnificent pine forests of Western Canada manufactured by "gang saws," in mills, with every modern improvement, contribute largely to the superior excellence of our lumber market.

In shingles Messrs. P. & F. have taken special pains to supply their customers with a very superior article. From personal inspection we are satisfied they will answer the highest expectations of dealers. Four millions are now ready for delivery, and their arrangements contemplate the early reception of some six millions more. Messrs. Parsons & Farling have also the best possible arrangements for shipments in all directions. The Burlington railroad runs directly through their yard, by which they are connected with nearly every road leading into the city. A dozen cars at a time are run alongside of their umber piles, and all are loaded at once. By river, canal and railway they have the means of shipment rapidly, and without any charge for drayage.

We are glad to notice the success our friends have achieved. Doing business on the strictest principles of honor and integrity, they deserve it.

Recorder's Court.—Sentencing the Prisoners.—Yesterday's Recorder's Court was the centre of more than usual attraction to outside parties on account of the sentences of the prisoners, convicted during the present term. We have before referred to each case in detail as it has been presented, and gives simply the list for the Penitentiary, as follows:

William Hart, larceny, 1 year.
Lawrence Kurt, larceny, 1 year.
Cunningham, *alias* Doherty, larceny, 18 months.
McCluskey, implicated with last named, one year.
McCarson, *alias* Murray, *alias* Malone, colored, burglary, 4 years.
H. Cardwell, burglary, 1 year.
John Bauer, burglary, 1 year.
Jacob H. Gutchins, passing counterfeit money, 1 year.
J. Prendergast, vagrancy, 1 year.
Frank Grabe, larceny, 1 year.

The following cases of a minor nature, and where the parties were under 18 years of age, were as follows:

Henry Rice, petit larceny, 20 days in Bridewell. Charles Haskell, do, 10 days in jail. Jefferson Ramsay, do, 60 days in Bridewell. Mrs. Caroline Butler, had Chicken Grinday, larceny, but under eighteen years of age, three months in jail. Wm. Wm. Johnson, petty larceny, 20 days in Bridewell.

A new trial was granted to John Johnston, convicted of larceny.

Policeman Dubois, convicted of an aggravated assault upon a German prisoner, was fined $500, and six months imprisonment in the Bridewell.

THE BOWLING ROAD.

The annual meeting of the Prairie Cricket Club was held at the Tremont House last evening, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, Thos. B. Blackney; 1st Vice President, Chas. Wadsworth; 2d Vice President, Archibald C. Leckie; Treasurer, Jaavier Ledue; Secretary, H. O. Chambers; 1st Captain of Field, Edward Wilkins; 2d Captain of Field, Chas. Laycock; Executive Committee, W. Scott Stewart, S. P. Oldenshaw, S. H. Alcock.

The thanks of the Club were voted to the Press of the city for their kindness in publishing the notices of the Club during the past year.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ The sale of rich furniture at Mr. Hutchings' store, No. 167, Randolph street, by A. A. Marshall, will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock. A rare opportunity, as the furniture is of the very best quality and workmanship, and sent off regardless of cost. Call and see them. The sale will commence on the second floor; and for the accommodation of business men and families who cannot attend in the morning, the sale will be continued in the evening at 7 o'clock.

PIKE'S PEAK.—Read the card of Dr. A. C. Buffum & Co. in another column. The Dr. is now in Iowa City, making preparations to start for the others as soon as the season permit. He will return to this city in a few days for a portion of his outfit.

KIDDER'S WRITTEN VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS are universally preferred to engraving. Call and see them at the Tremont House.

☞ The sale of rich Furniture is to be continued to-day at 10 o'clock, at the warerooms of E. W. Hutchings, 167 Randolph street; also at 7 o'clock in the evening.

☞ Now is the season when your clothes require to look bright and new, which end can be obtained by calling at Cook & McLain's, 98 Dearborn street.

☞ It will interest our lady readers to know that they can have their spring dresses made up exact counterparts of what has already appeared in Paris this present month of April, and save money (for charge being only $3.00), by calling on Mrs. Wilson, 103 Lake street.

I. O. O. F.—A public parade and celebration of the Seventh Anniversary of the institution of the Order into the U. S. is to take place on Wednesday instant. Brothers will take notice.

The members of Excelsior Lodge No. 22, are requested to be present at the Lodge-room on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., to consummate arrangements for the celebration on the 20th. Other business of importance will be before the Lodge, and it is desirable that all members should be present.

ap19-2t J. O. Perry, R. S.

EXCHANGE.—We will buy drafts, certificates of deposit, and bills of New York, New England, St. Louis and Canada.

J. E. Alexander & Co.,
50 Clark st., between Lake and Randolph.
ap16-4t

J. B. Hoge, 137 Lake street, has returned from New York with a large and beautiful stock of rich and fashionable jewelry for the season. Also, rich fans, fluit combs, &c. Please call and examine the same, visitors will be courteously treated, whether purchasers or not. We study to please. ap13-10t-c673

☞ I. M. Singer & Co.'s new and improved Family Sewing Machines; also, Machines for manufacturing heavy garments of every description, constantly on hand at 140 Lake street, Chicago. A. W. Harris, Agent. ap15-2m-c697

Matteson House.—The Matteson House is now raised to grade. The proprietors are prepared to receive their old customers and friends as usual.

Bissell & Goodrich.

Chicago, April 4, 1859. ap7-1m-c695

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's New Invigorator, in another column.

☞ See advertisement of Boudoir Sewing Machines, 156 Lake street. ja6-1m-c

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., at the New York Rice Station, by the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Edward Hedges to Miss Mary Ann Hedges.

DIED.

Cancer.—The Chief Physician, by C. H. Stanley, price 50 cents; Leslie's Family Magazine for April, and the Ladies and Mercury for this week, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—An American Lady ...

WANTED—A Situation in a ...

WANTED—A Respectable Wet ...

TO RENT—Store No. 54 Lasalle ...

TO RENT—Lots to Let—Situation ...

TO RENT—Lumber Yard—Two ...

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash ...

TO PROPERTY OWNERS—The ...

LOST—In this city, a short time ...

LADIES' SEMINARY—Granville, ...

KEROSENE OILS—Notice ...

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership ...

VINTON'S NEW DINING ROOM—No. 70 Clark street, opposite the Court House, is the most complete and finished establishment in the West. ...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

S. H. Kerfoot & Co.,

82 - - Dearborn-st. - - 82

Next Door to the Post Office.

WEST SIDE

No. 88 A. R. Ill—Two story frame house and lot on Washington street, between Morgan and Sangamon streets. Price $1,000. Apply to [illegible]

House and lot on N. W. cor. of Peoria and Monroe streets, between Madison and Randolph streets. Price $1,500. Apply to [illegible]

421½ feet on Chicago av., with three brick stores, corner of Kinzie street. Price $4,000. Apply to [illegible]

House and lot on Halsted street, between Madison and Randolph streets. Price $1,500. Apply to [illegible]

House and lot on Washington east of Halsted street. Price $1,500. Apply to [illegible]

House and lot on Randolph street, near Halsted. Price $1,500. Apply to [illegible]

SOUTH SIDE.

No. 220 A. R. III—Two story brick dwelling and lot on Wabash avenue, between Harrison and Polk streets. Price $3,000. Apply to [illegible]

No. 221 A. R. III—Two story brick dwelling and lot on Wabash avenue, between Harrison and Polk streets. Price $3,000. Apply to [illegible]

No. 222 A. R. III—Two story brick dwelling and lot on Wabash avenue, between Harrison and Polk streets. Price $3,000. Apply to [illegible]

No. 223 A. R. III—Two story brick dwelling and lot on Wabash avenue, between Harrison and Polk streets. Price $3,000. Apply to [illegible]

No. 224 A. R. III—Two story brick dwelling and lot on Wabash avenue, between Harrison and Polk streets. Price $3,000. Apply

BY TELEGRAPH.

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

ADDITIONAL FRAUDS.

The reports which come to us from Springfield of the discovery of additional frauds on the State Treasury, probably have their origin in a clue which was obtained last winter, during the examination of the public records, by Mr. BROWNING, aided by his associates, Messrs. KOERNER and GREENEBAUM. It was then supposed that the whole amount of State indebtedness fraudulently created under the two acts by which funding was authorized, exceeded by some $30,000 (probably) the amount, stated by Gov. FRENCH, in one of his messages, to be outstanding. Something subsequently turned up from which it was judged that Gov. FRENCH was in error in his figures, and the limited time allowed for an examination before the adjournment, cut inquiry short, and the matter was dropped. The Investigating Committee have probably taken up the thread where Mr. Browning dropped it, doubtless by his suggestion. We shall not be surprised to learn that the suspicions that were excited when the clue was obtained, should prove to be well founded, and that before the bottom is reached, it should be ascertained that full half a million, principal and interest, had been feloniously abstracted from the public funds.

UNION OF THE OPPOSITION.

The only salvation to be desired in our American politics is an union of all conservative and patriotic men for the purpose of turning the sham Democratic party out of power, and bringing the government back to the old moorings from which it has drifted so far away. We have undoubted faith that the Republican party, with its own nominees and its own platform of principles, will be able to accomplish the desired result; but for the purpose of conciliating the Opposition sentiment of the South and effecting an organization of a National party, whereby the conduct of a Reform Administration would be made easy in the portions of the Union which now threaten resistance to the Federal power whenever it may pass into other hands, the union of the North and South—of the Old Whigs and Republicans—seems now to be the most desirable thing. Like a great many other things in this unborn world of ours, it is more desirable than practicable. We confess, and we have gone over the probabilities carefully, that we do not see how it can be brought about. We take it, and no doubt we are correct in the opinion, that each party to the proposed compact would desire the election the first Presidency of a representative man; that is to say, that the Whigs of Kentucky and North Carolina and the other States in which the Whigs have not suffered shipwreck, would insist upon putting forward a well-known exponent of their views; and insist also upon putting him on an old Whig platform, without regard to the new issues which have been sprung upon the country since, in all the North, the Whig party was dissolved. We know enough of the earnestness and zeal of the Republicans to believe that they would insist with equal pertinacity that their men and their views should be entitled to take the lead. Both the Whigs and the Republicans we believe, are honest and zealous enough in their opinions to make these demands, each for themselves a condition prerequisite to any effective or durable combination. And if they are so honest as that, we do not see how either party can recede. The mere politicians of the one side or the other, with whom the end of all political effort is the acquisition of power, may find no difficulties in the way; but, neither Republicans, though once Whigs, who have a firm conviction of the vital necessity of their principles to the continuation of liberty in our government; nor Whigs, who have not become Republicans, because they really fear that disaster to the Union would follow a Republican triumph, cannot, as we view it, agree to surrender that for which they have contended heretofore. They may be convinced that the overthrow of the false Democracy is the first necessity of the times; but the question what should be substituted therefor would be the point of difference—and, if we are not mistaken, it will not be surmounted. As Republicans, we certainly should prefer the chances, though they may possibly be doubtful, with a candidate of our choice—a safe, Union-loving, conservative man—than aid in the elevation of any candidate between whom and Mr. Buchanan, on the Slavery question, there is little to choose. Who the man may be that the Opposition of the South may offer, we do not care to inquire. We have little half a dozen who, in point of integrity, experience and capacity would be unexceptionable—any one of whom would consent to be elected as an exponent of Republican principles—moderate and necessary as they seem to be. That any man whose opinions and record are not a sufficient guaranty that he would if elected, to the Presidency, set his face like a flint against the effort to propagate Slavery, who would not reprobate all attempts to re-open the infamous Slave Trade, and who would not exercise his official and personal authority and influence to curb the spirit of filibustering with which a portion of the people of the South seem to be possessed, command the suffrages of a single Republican State—no matter what Convention may put him in nomination, or what party or parties may support him, is an event so improbable that it need not be here discussed.—If the Opposition outside of the Republican force have a man who can give the guaranty required, let us know who he is. If there be no such man, all talk of union is so much folly, and the sooner the Republicans prepare for a contest, alone and unaided, with the enemy, the greater will be the probabilities of victory.

THE OBERLIN CASE.

A negro escapes from a gentleman in a slaveholding State, and flies to a place of supposed safety. His owner, probably a humane man not particularly fond of the nigger-catching business, pursues his chattel to room around Hoss, without a thought that the Union was in danger of dissolution thereby, or that it was his bounden duty to catch him. The slave employs himself in the novel business of working for himself and enjoying his own earnings, and likes it so well that he neglects to return; and for all that appears to the contrary, both parties are well satisfied, not only with themselves and with each other, but with the general arrangement. Matters are in this condition, when a professional two-legged hound, trained to follow fugitives, finds out the whereabouts of the escaped chattel, and persuades the easy good-natured owner that it is his constitutional duty as an Union-saving man to drag him back to bondage; and finally effort to catch him on shares. The owner consents, we hope unwillingly and in a moment of weakness, to the arrangement, and the dog sets out on his expedition. Arrived at the place of operations, he gets hold of Sambo by a decoy—that, being, in this case, a dog's labor and the money therefor at sight—and being armed with a warrant, carries his captive before a Commissioner for trial. The people of Oberlin, where the capture was made, knowing no evil of the negro, and no good of his owner, by some means not violent or bloody, contrived to get between the dog and his prey. They did not receive the propriety of this man-catching on shares; hence they made a good joke of the, recent, and laughing over it, thought no more of the matter. But one and two, and the dog did likewise. In due time, the parties who hooted the half-and-half man out of their town, were indicted by a Grand Jury of a Federal Court. Jurors summoned out of the choice spirits of the Democracy of the District, by a Democratic Marshal, charged by a Democratic Judge, and enlightened principally by Democratic witnesses, have found one of the parties guilty, and he is condemned to pay a fine of a thousand dollars, or lie in the Penitentiary a year. Thirty others, punishable quite as severely, but desirous to a man—are now in the full swelling such a similar trial and a similar sentence.

This thing, Reader, by which slavery was established, which gave us the history of Ham and his children, and the example of Paul and Onesimus, is a free country. The right of any two-legged dog to catch a nigger on shares and to divide him, if necessary, after he is caught, is vindicated. The Abolition-Black-Republican-traitors-and-fanatics, who have presumed to laugh, hoot and shout in the way when a nigger is to be caught on shares, have got what the law considers for all such. They are in jail. While the American Eagle screaming with delight over an Union-saved, let 'em lie there and rot! Wave the star-spangled banner, and let all the world see the stripes! Liberty forever!

Prairie Fruit Culturist.

We noticed this important work as forth-coming, a few days since. We have now had an opportunity to examine it, and are glad to say that it exceeds our expectations. An abundance of good fruit like a most important influence in promoting the health as well as the happiness of the people. The book before us will tend largely to stimulate our farmers to cultivate it, and we therefore regard its publication with the greatest pleasure. The author—Mr. Chase—besides his own observation, and the knowledge gained from a careful study of the subject, has embodied in it the results of the experience of the best fruit cultivators of the West. His directions are simple and accurate, and of easy application in practice. The work is the first of a series of books, to be entitled "Chase's Hand-Books of Knowledge for Prairie Life," and if Mr. Chase succeeds in the others as well as he has in this, he will prove a real benefactor to the West. The extremely low price of the book—twenty-five cents—brings it within the reach of everybody. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, No. 89 and 91 Lake street, are the publishers, and are prepared to supply all orders for the work.

The Political Prisoners in Ohio.

In the hurry of getting up the matter for our yesterday's second edition, relative to the trial of the Oberlin Rescuers, we did not state with sufficient clearness the events which led to their being placed in jail. After the extraordinary claim of the District Attorney that the same struck Jury, who had already made up their minds on all the questions to be submitted, were to try all the accused, Judge Spalding rose and announced that if a Jury had been selected upon a decision upon every important point except identity, were expected to try every case, then the District Attorney could call the accused up as fast as he pleased and try them, for neither would they call any witnesses for the defence, nor argue by Attorney before such a jury.

"Very well, then," replied Judge Belden; "then I ask the Court to order these men all into the custody of the Marshal."

It will be borne in mind by the reader that this order for arrest was made without any shadow of reason. The defendants had violated no order of Court, had broken no rule, were present in Court, and had given no indication of an intention to forfeit the recognizances under which they were at large.

So far are they from being cowed by their imprisonment, that they enjoy themselves as well as in possible under the circumstances. Last night most appropriate and affecting religious services were held in their apartments. They have been visited by sympathizing friends from among the best of our citizens, and their residence in the jail confers disgrace on none but those whose malice sent them there.

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hostelage."

Last night they had beds made up in the upper range of cells, where they slept. To-day they are in the upper room of the jailor's residence, where newspapers and writing facilities have been furnished them.

Sheriff Wightman has treated them with kindness and courtesy; at the same time they are strictly confined within the walls, and no departure allowed from the regular discipline of persons in their condition.

We understand that this afternoon the prisoners will be visited by a large party of ladies from the congregation of the Prospect Street Church, accompanied by many other ladies residing in the East.

To-morrow afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, Professor Peck will preach to the "brethren in bonds," and such of the citizens as can be accommodated, in the jail.

Progress of the Investigating Committee.

[From the Springfield Journal, 28th.]

The Senate Investigating Committee, which was in session in this city during last week, adjourned on Saturday to meet again in June. They extended the time of their next meeting until that date, in order to be able to examine the books of the State Transfer Office in New York, which the Governor has ordered to be closed for examination by them. At the last session of the Legislature having done away with the Agency there. How far the Committee have progressed in their labors, we are not wholly advised. We are, however, informed by a member of the Committee that there are very important matters in their hands, besides the one already exposed, have been practiced upon the State to a large amount; but the matter is not yet sufficiently probed and investigated to make a development at the present time expedient. The archives of the State show that its financial concerns have been kept in a most bungling and indefinite manner. In reference to the State indebtedness, the committee have discovered that the amounts which have been funded do not at all tally with the amounts which have been issued, the State having taken up very much more than ought to have been out. Of the stolen "ninety day canal checks" such quantities of which were funded by ex-Governor Matteson, it likewise appears that there are upwards of $70,000 still missing. Whether they will ever turn up again is doubtful, after the general knowledge which now exists of their worthlessness; but as there may be attempts made to palm them off upon innocent parties, the public had better be upon their guard. It is the intention of the committee, as we are informed, to go through with all their investigations and do up the business before them in such a manner as will give the whole business in detail of our State finances. Meanwhile they have ordered the report and the testimony taken last winter in the Matteson case, to be published without "condensation" or abridgement.

Desperate Fight in a Railroad Car.

We learn from passengers who arrived yesterday morning from the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad that a desperate and bloody rencontre took place on the night train, a short distance above Wellsville, in which one man was shot in the leg, and another beaten so badly that he had to be carried out and medical aid called. It seems, from all we can learn, that Capt. Moore, of this city, was occupying a seat by himself, when a farmer, living, in the vicinity of Sloan's Station, came up and either trod upon or struck his leg, most probably unintentionally. Mr. Moore raised up and made some offensive remark, to which the other replied in the same tone. A shifting of words continued until the farmer, in answer to some epithet, struck Moore, when the latter drew a pistol and fired twice at his assailant, lodging two balls in his thigh. At this point one or two of the passengers, including the man that was shot, pitched Moore and beat him most unmercifully, mutilating his face and person without stint. The excitement on the train was most intense during the fight.—*Wheeling Intel., April 25th.*

Secession of a Congregation from the Church of England.

A meeting of the members and seat-holders forming the congregation of St. George's Temporary Church, Canada West, was held recently, to consider what steps should be taken, consequent on the refusal of the incumbent, to be nominated to the ministry of St. George's by the Rev. Henry Hampton, formerly of St. James' Church, in that town, for whose use the building was erected. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the present state of the ecclesiastical law is not only oppressive but opposed to the intelligence of the age, and requires amendment, to enable a congregation to exercise some in the nomination or appointment of their minister; that the assembly has arisen for a Free Church of England, whereby the wishes of a congregation in the appointment of a minister may be legally attained, without any departure from the form of the Book of Common Prayer. Arrangements were also made for registering the building as a free church.

Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroad.

Colonels Hunt and Hayward are employing a large force upon the line of the road to put it in perfect and substantial order. Notwithstanding the inclemency, coldness and most unfavorable weather of the winter, the work goes successfully on, and the trains have been constantly improving in time and regularity.

They are also adding to the number of cars and engines as they are required by the increase of business. The last engine placed upon the track is called "Marion, 2," it is elegantly built, strong and light, and is intended for passenger trains. This makes the twenty-fifth engine now upon the track. The number of freight cars, house cars, platform cars and 55ft. large, strong and well built; while new ones are being constructed daily.

The road will soon be in thorough order and completely equipped with the best rolling stock in the country; and then it will be equal to the requirements of the business of the road and trade for which it is destined.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette* 16th inst.

Fruit in Bergen.

We are sorry to have our worst fears concerning the peaches in Bergen, Illinois, realized. We have ourselves examined several orchards, and found fully two-thirds of the buds destroyed by the severe weather of January, in the interior portions of the county, while in the bottoms and timber lands the destruction is probably less, as our limits of hot few in the bottoms or valleys that escaped the heavy freeze of last week. The higher rolling land of South Pass will yield abundantly, but generally not more than one-third of a crop will be obtained.—*Quincy Gazette* 15th.

The Galena and Chicago Union R. R.

[Illinois Press and Tribune.]

When an Eastern man travels in the Far West, he must needs note and inquire into matters which interest himself and his Eastern friends, whether of a public or private character. Thus, with myself, I am surrounded by friends largely interested in the stocks of the various railroads over which I travel, and happening to know that they have often had and occasion to complain of the unskilful or dishonest management of those with whom their interests were entrusted, I propose to give the result of my own observations and enquiries in regard to the two roads over which I have journeyed in a visit to Central Iowa, and return to this city; and I deem the heading of this letter appropriate, because the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Company are especially interested in the railroads and business of all the vast and beautiful country over which this journey has extended. Nearly six millions of the stock of this company is distributed over the eastern States, and the holders are concerned to know, *why it is* that the value of their investment is now but a little more than one-half what it was in 1856, and to know also, whether besides the loss of present dividends, they have also "lost the hopes of ever having any."

I traveled over this well-built line from this city to Fulton, its terminus on the east bank of the Mississippi, 136 miles, and there crossing the river to the opposite bank, but a mile and a half below, to Clinton, I took the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska road to within about fifteen miles of Cedar Rapids, which distance is performed by stage till the track which was in process of being laid will permit the running of cars into the truly busy town of Cedar Rapids, which is situated upon the broad and imposing Cedar River, 81 miles from Clinton and 218 from Chicago. Here I found a steamboat in successful operation, running between this prosperous city and Waterloo, nearly sixty miles, carrying up eastern merchandize and bringing the wheat and corn from the numerous towns along that broad and fertile valley. Indeed, large amounts of the products of Cedar Valley and the surrounding country are daily concentrating at this town to be in readiness for the eastern markets when the railroad shall reach there. This is emphatically the key to the trade and travel of Cedar Valley and Iowa Central, which will very soon furnish an almost inexhaustible supply of business for the rail road traffic.

By my inquiries in regard to this Nebraska Road, I learn that it was commenced in 1856 under the encouraging promises of the President of the Galena & Chicago Union Rail Road of their friendly aid and co-operation, and with the distinct understanding with him, that the connection should be made between the two roads by a bridge crossing at Clinton; and under this policy the people interested in the town of Clinton advanced $150,000 in money, and depot grounds, to secure the terminus of the road and bridge crossing, by which, the Railroad Company became committed to this measure.

It transpired, however, that when the work of the road had progressed westward and the consummation of the understanding in regard to the connection and bridge crossing between the two roads was required, it was found that this same President had purchased lands, ostensibly for depot grounds at Lyons, a rival town to Clinton, one and a half miles above, and united his influence with the people of that town to secure to them the local benefits of the bridge, and that he rejected all connection with that company till they will assent to the Lyons bridge route.

This was the beginning of a conflict between the Presidents of the Galena and Chicago, and the Nebraska Roads, which has retarded the completion of the latter a year or two, at a loss to the business of the former of one or two hundred thousand dollars a year; and, without a change of policy and an adjustment of the difficulty, will result in the loss of a large portion of the business of that road to the Galena, for all time to come.

It is in no respect a contest between the two roads, *as such*, but between the owners of lands in these rival towns, for the local benefits of the bridge.

The Clinton people have paid their money to secure the road and the bridge. The Lyons people have opposed both. The Nebraska Company being now asserted by the Galena Company, had an alternative lost to maintain their good faith to Clinton, and build the bridge single-handed themselves and when built, will take care that the business of their road is not diverted to other crossings. But this is not all. This unnecessary conflict has brought up a new combination of interests, which is daily gaining strength, and by which another outlet from Clinton is being opened direct to Prophetstown, and thence along the Mendota road line to its connection with the Burlington road to Chicago, which work has been put under contract, and ample guarantees are offered to the Nebraska Company for its completion within a year, provided that Company will refrain from any special arrangement with the Galena Company.

The Nebraska Company is meantime strengthening herself on the north and on the west.

The extension of her line from Cedar Rapids north to St. Paul, is under contract, and more than 50 miles graded and ready for the iron, and under arrangements which will connect this whole line from Clinton to St. Paul as the shortest route and lowest grade yet surveyed, between Chicago and St. Paul.

The Iowa Central Land Grant Road Company having exploded, the people west of Cedar Rapids are moving by public meetings to organize an extension of the Nebraska line west to the Missouri, on that line, with a view to secure to this Company the Land Grant.

From the many careful observations which I could make during my stay at Cedar Rapids and my pretty extensive journeyings over the country north and west of that city, I have a firm belief that the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska road is destined at no distant day, to send a larger volume of the products of the soil to Chicago, than any other road either in Iowa or Illinois—that the position of the road to Cedar Rapids, and thence passing 150 miles up the fertile and beautiful valley of the Cedar and to St. Paul on the one hand, and directly west to the Missouri on the other, is well taken, that it has been one of the best designed, and most skillfully managed railroad enterprises ever undertaken in the West, that it is entitled to the respect, confidence and encouragements of the Galena and Chicago Company—that the business of this road is essential to that Company to protect its dividends and advance the value of its stock to its former standard. I believe that this conflict between these two companies has been as unwise as it was unnecessary, that it is of no material consequence to the stockholders of either road, whether the bridge and connection between the two is located at Clinton or Lyons, the distance by each road being the same, and that *if it is true, as stated*, that the President of the Galena and Chicago Road, *did originally give it as his opinion, that Clinton on a Little Rock Island was the best place for a bridge crossing, and that under that opinion the Nebraska Company did, in good faith, commit themselves to that measure*, that he is not now at liberty, whatever his interests or his feelings may be in regard to the prosperity of Lyons, to make the question of the locality of the bridge a ground or reason for a policy so suicidal to the interests of his stockholders, and so fatal to the value of the stock of this Company, as it must be to repel the Nebraska Road Company in its efforts to secure such a friendly connection between those roads as shall make them *one continuous line* between Chicago and St. Paul on the north, and the Des Moines and Missouri on the west, and thereby establish for ever the income and value of the stock and vindicate the policy of building the Galena and Chicago Union Road to Fulton, and justify also the undertaking of the Nebraska extension through Central Iowa.

Such are the results of my own observations during this journey. If they are erroneous, let them be corrected. I wish the stockholders to exercise for themselves. I believe their interests are in part, for the present, in my hands, and in their reach. Let them see to it before it is too late. TRAVELER.

Arrival of Gold Dust from Pike's Peak.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

LEAVENWORTH CITY, April 16, 1859.

Everett Smith has just returned from the mines, bringing five hundred and forty dollars in gold dust, the product of his own labor. Mr. Smith has been in the mines about three months, and considering the season of the year, and the almost utter impossibility of mining extensively with the thermometer at zero, his success is regarded as very favorable. He has prospected places that he feels confident will yield largely when the snow admits of their being worked. Gentlemen of this city vouch for the reliability of Mr. Smith's reports. Mr. S. returns to the mines in two weeks.

A letter from Gen. Larimer, a well-known citizen of this place, dated Denver City, March 19, was received this evening at the Times office. It gives a most favorable account of the gold as well as agricultural resources of the country, which he took special pains to explore. The gold prospect is represented to be particularly encouraging. Twelve men have left Denver with provisions and general merchandize were constantly arriving in the various mining settlements.

☞ The Odd Fellows are to have a grand celebration in New York on the 26th, with a ball at the Academy of Music in the evening.

WESTERN "ITEMS."

TWO PERSONS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Saturday last, a Mr. Martin Wood, who resides on the town of Germantown, were working in a sugar bush, near the line of the La Crosse Railroad, they were struck by lightning, and instantly killed. They leave a large family of children, to mourn this sudden and fatal stroke.—*Badger State*, 16th.

MELANCHOLY SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Jas. Christie, formerly one of the commissioners of Sauk Co., Wis., under the Territorial Government, and recently a citizen of Newport, disappeared last Thursday night, and it is feared, says the Baraboo *Republic*, that he has lost his life, by drowning or some other way. He leaves a large family.

THE PEACH CROP.—The Macoupin *Democrat* says: "Our lingering hope of a partial peach crop this season has been crushed out by the late freezing weather. Possibly in some localities there may be a few, but not enough worth saving."

IMPORTANT SUIT DECIDED.—The Madison *Argus*, of Monday last, says, as the following announcement:

The suit of Bird *vs.* Morrison was decided this morning by Judge Dixon. Bird wins the suit. It has excited great interest, as much valuable property passes to Bird, with the rents, sans and interest on the same, which have been collected by Morrison for the past seventeen years. A. A. Bird and Gov. Doty are the principal gainers by the decision. Probably $200,000 is involved in the decision.

MORE PIKE'S PEAKERS.—The Altona passed down yesterday with her third great load of Pike's Peak emigrants. She had on board, besides an ordinary passenger list, seventy-five persons bound for the new Eldorado. The party owned and had on board eleven good wagons, and were about six months, and every article necessary to camp life. The rush to Pike's Peak is incredibly large, and if the desire to return does not exceed in its forwardness, that of going, then we'll give up all idea of peeping into the future.—*Peoria Union*, 16th.

PRETTY GOOD BY WAY BOARD.—The storm of night before last, it is supposed, "spoilt out" the fruit of the present season. Peaches have certainly been killed, as the trees were in bloom and the blossoms severe. This is greatly to be regretted, and will be severely felt by all.—It not only deprives us of a luxury, but brings a heavy loss upon the country.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette*, 16th.

THE WHEAT CROP.—While we are receiving by our Exchanges the most cheering accounts, from nearly every quarter, of the prospects for the coming wheat harvest, we regret to be compelled to announce that in our immediate vicinity, especially on the open prairie, the present appearance of the wheat indicates anything but a favorable turn out. The wheat in many places in the timber country looks as well as it has ever done before; but on the prairie it is mostly thrown out by the frost, and many farmers think its vitality is entirely destroyed.—*Warsaw (Ill.) Signal*.

MURDER IN MINNESOTA.—On the 28th of March the body of an unknown young man, apparently from 18 to 18 years of age, was found floating in a slough near the mouth of Crow Creek, Jefferson Township, Minn. A Justice of the Peace, who was notified of the fact, caused the body, without any examination, to be buried in a hole near where it was found, without coffin or box, and in the same clothes. The people of Jefferson, becoming indignant at these proceedings, caused the body to be exhumed on the 31st, and a thorough examination to be made. The skull was found to be fractured, evidently by a heavy weapon, the blow of which appeared to have come from behind and struck him on the right shoulder and dislocating the arm. Marks, as if made by the heel of a boot, were also found on the right thigh and leg. In a pocket of the deceased was found a wash-bill, written in German.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis—Loss, $100,000.

[From the Republican, 17th.]

At a quarter to four o'clock yesterday morning, the Alarm Telegraph called the Union Fire Department out to the store of L. & C. Speck & Co., dealers in hosiery, gloves, cloaks, jewelry, yarns and fancy goods, on the west side of Main street, No. 60, between Pine and Olive, which was discovered to be in flames. The fire appeared to have originated in the attic story, about the centre of the building, where a large quantity of fire-works had been stowed. Five of the steam engines were at the spot in due time; the doors, front and rear, were broken open, and preparations at once made for playing on the fire. The conflagration, by this time, had become so far advanced that it was found to be impossible to carry out any of the goods in the establishment, except a few small articles. Some difficulty was at first experienced by the firemen, on account of a limited supply of water; nevertheless, they at length succeeded in confining the flames to the establishment in which they were discovered, though only by flooding the adjoining stores.

The stock of Messrs. Speck & Co. was exceedingly large and varied, the greater part of which was entirely destroyed. The building, which is owned by the firm, and built on leased ground, was damaged about $3,000—covered by a policy in the Mound City Insurance Company—which is estimated at about $92,000 —insured for $58,500 in several city and four New York Companies, as follows: Citizens' $5,000; United States, $5,000; Merchants', $5,000; Globe Mutual, $5,000; Howard Mutual, $5,000; St. Louis Mutual, $5,000; Commercial, $9,500; Lafayette, Metropolitan, Continental and Hamilton (York), each $5,000.

The extensive wholesale clothing house of Wm. F. Enders & Co., adjoing on the north, was injured by water to about $20,000. A great deal of goods were subjected to a drenching, and were more or less damaged. The total loss to this establishment is believed will exceed $5,000 and $10,000—a small item, considering the enormous quantity of clothing in the store. W. F. & Co., were insured in the Mound City, $5,000; Howard Mutual Offices of this city for $5,000 each, and in nine other offices for $50,000 more, so that they do not suffer at all.

The carpet emporium of McDowell & Co., adjoining the burnt building on the south, was also visited by considerable injury from the engines. There loss is about $1,000—insured in half a dozen or more companies.

The Detroit Postmaster.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 19th.]

It is currently rumored in well-informed circles, that Mr. Barstow will receive the appointment of Postmaster in place of Mr. O'Flynn. Mr. Bagg has once before filled the position, and the duties of the first appointment would be a settler on the Douglas conspirators, as it would pretty nearly give the Executive Office of the Union to Douglas. It is hinted that Mr. O'Flynn would then take the vacant Marshalship. *That* would quite cap the climax, and *such* a one as the Douglasites would wear, would be a study for physiognomists. H. N. Walker, Esq., has returned from his long sojourn in Washington, but as yet carefully and careful search of his pockets fails to discover a commission for the Post Office.

A PERSON BEING LECTURING ON THE HOLY LAND.—Some months ago, it will be remembered, all the prisoners in the jail at Dayton, Ohio, made their escape. Among them was an ingenious but dishonest fellow, named Joseph McKinney, who has not been retaken. He next turned up in New Madison, Indiana, in which place he gave a course of lectures on his "travels in the Holy Land," to large and fashionable audiences. He so thoroughly gammoned the innocent people of New Madison that he was invited by the Professor of the College to repeat his lectures before the students. Unfortunately a "minion of the law" was looking out for the Oriental traveller, and, in order to escape, he was forced to close his lecture rather precipitately.

☞ Professor Finney, the American revivalist, is preaching daily to crowded audiences in London, near Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle. The receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society of England for 1858, were $650,000—a much larger sum than in any previous year.

☞ Albany has elected 18 Opposition and 9 Democratic charter officers. The vote for Police Commissioner stood: Ten Eyck, Republican, 5,881; McKnight, Democrat, 3,648.

COLLIER CO.'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

THOMPSON & CO'S PURE WHITE LEAD,

PARKINSTOCK & CO'S PURE WHITE LEAD,

Ground in Oil in Kegs of 25 to 200 lbs.

Just received by J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

Linseed Oil,
Concentrated Lye,
Super Carb. Soda,
Castile Soap,
Window Glass,

Now landing from Propellers for
J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
144 and 146 Lake street.

W. H. STICKNEY,
Justice of the Peace,
NORTH CHICAGO,
Office No. 34 North Clark Street,

Will give his undivided attention to the business of his office after the 1st day of May next.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE AND IMMEDIATELY PAID OVER. [ap13-2w-c750]

$200.—TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS per 1,000 Press Brick can be procured by consumers, at the best depot in the west, from
ap11 BUCK & RAYMER,
Lumber Block, 56 Clark street.

$200.—TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS per 1,000 Press Brick can be procured by consumers, at the best depot in the west, from
ap11 BUCK & RAYMER,
Lumber Block, 56 Clark street.

400 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, just landed and for sale by
ap15-2y REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BBLS. PRIME N. O. MOLASSES, landing and for sale by
ap15-2y REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 BBLS. SUGAR HOUSE and Golden Syrup, just received and for sale at Ryder's prices.
ap15-2y REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BAGS RIO COFFEE, in store, and for sale very low.
ap15-2y REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 KEGS FRENCH PRUNES, prime quality.
ap15-2y REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 HLF. CHESTS CHOICE OOLONG TEA, just landed and for sale by
ap15-2y REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 HLF. CHESTS Y. H. TEA, very fine.
ap15-2y REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 TONS FRENCH WIRE.
ap11-1m-c720 LAKE, BROWN & CO.

2000 KEGS NAILS—CHEAP.
ap11-1m-c720 LAKE, BROWN & CO.

RAILROAD CHAIRS—Just Received, 10,000 Railroad Chairs, for sale cheap.
ap11-1m-c720 LAKE, BROWN & CO.

Dry Goods and Carpets.

P. PALMER & CO.

113, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

WHOLESALE

DRY-GOODS

—AND—

CARPETS

—AND—

SPRING TRADE.

(For Cash.)

At Less Prices than can be found Elsewhere in Chicago.

SHEETINGS, SILKS,
SHIRTINGS, SHAWLS,
PRINTS, DRESS GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
LAWNS, DELAINES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.

Also, at Retail,

CARPETS.

Curtain Goods, Oil Cloths,
Mattresses, Mattings,
Bedding, Rugs,
Blankets, Druggets, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 pcs. ENGLISH

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

VELVET CARPETS,

Tapestry Carpets,

Three-ply Carpets,

Ingrain Carpets

AT RETAIL

At Less Prices than Can be Purchased

Elsewhere in Chicago.

P. Palmer & Co.

NOW OPENING AT

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

150 - - Lake street - - 150

Rich Double Skirt

BAREGES AND ORGANDIES,
FRENCH PRINTS,
CAMBRICS, LAWNS, &c.,
HOOP SKIRTS,
TOURNURE CORSETS,
PARASOLS in Latest Styles.
[ap16-2y]

PARASOLS.

T. B. CARTER

Is now opening an assortment of the Newest Styles and best made

Parasols and Parasolettes

EVER OFFERED IN CHICAGO

—AT—

136.....LAKE STREET.....136

[ap15-1y]

150 - - - Lake-st. - - - 150

$100,000 WORTH OF

DRY GOODS

In Choicest Styles and Qualities,

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

Which are offered

AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

ap13 No. 150 Lake street.

SPRING TRADE, - - - 1859

FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO.,

135 Lake Street,

Are now prepared to exhibit a large variety of New and Beautiful

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dress Silks, Magnificent Styles,
Valencias, Poil de Chevre,
Printed Barèges, Challies, de Laines,
Embroideries, Laces,
French, English and American Prints
and Brilliants.

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.

And in fact everything that is New and Desirable in the line of FANCY GOODS, and the most complete stock of DOMESTICS.

FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO.,

135 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 135

ap15-2y

DR. CUTTER'S IMPROVED

Skirt Supporter,

Is a Article of Great Utility, which should be

WORN BY EVERY FEMALE.

This Supporter takes the weight of the skirt upon the shoulders, the proper place, and relieves the stomach and abdomen of the pressure which causes so much suffering to so many ladies, and is the most safe Physicians, said to be the greatest cause of many weaknesses peculiar to females.

By taking the weight of clothes from off the stomach upon the shoulders, one is enabled better to draw a good, and thereby expand the chest and breath more freely. This, most of health.

There are few ladies who have worn their clothes supported by the waist who have not realized the fatal, and often times, incurable effects of tight lacing, and the necessity of a change in the mode of wearing the clothes. This why not from where they wanting are it is to be found.

Manufactured by CUTTER & WALKER, Lowell, Mass.

A. GRAVES,
(Successor to C. T. Addison,)
No. 75 Lake Street, Chicago,
Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of the above goods.

JUL. VON HOEVEL & CO.,
(LATE SCHUTTER HOEN & CO.)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Tools, Guns, Glass, &c.,
NO. 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

SCHOOL SCHEDULES.

New and Improved Forms.

For sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
ap14-1w-c699 Stationers, Lake street.

SUGAR CURED HAMS AND SMOKED SHOULDERS.

For sale by WOODWORTH & WELLS,
ap14-1w-c699 No. 62 Clark street.

POTATOES IN BARRELS FOR shipping. A large lot just received.
ap8 J. SHOW, 10 Dearborn street.

Dry Goods.

PER LAST STEAMER.

WE WILL EXHIBIT

ON MONDAY, MARCH 28th,

ONE OF THE

Largest and Choicest Assortments

IN THE UNITED STATES OF

Superb Silk Robes,
Parisian Lyons Dress Silks,
Fine Apple Robes "A Volante,"
Exquisite Robes "A due Jupe,"
Paris Printed Organdies,
New Styles in Fancy Dress Goods,
Lawns and Bareges,

And many very scarce styles of Goods

CONFINED TO US

That Cannot be Replaced this Season.

We have now in store, unexpectedly the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK

—OF—

General Dry Goods

WEST OF NEW YORK.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

MAMMOTH STORE,

mh31 eod 167 and 169 Lake street.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

BEAUTIFUL CHINA

AT THE

French China Emporium

—OF—

A. JAEGER & CO.,

No. 103 . . . Lake Street . . . No. 103

(Between Clark and Dearborn.)

Richly Decorated, Gilded and Plain White

CHINA,

In great variety.

FINE DOUBLE SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL BOHEMIAN CUT GLASSWARE,
LAMPS OF ALL KINDS,
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES AND VASES,
FINE IVORY AND COMMON CUTLERY,

AND THE LARGEST STOCK OF

White Granite Ware,

COMMON CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

that was ever brought to this city,

For Families and Hotels,

Is to be found, at LOWER PRICES than at any other house in the city, at the

FRENCH CHINA EMPORIUM OF

A. Jaeger & Co.,

103 LAKE STREET, between Clark and Dearborn.

mh7-1y-c697

LOOK SHARP for the CHEAP STORE.

245 Lake Street.

Crockery, Glass, China,

Are selling lower than ever offered in this city. We wish to REDUCE OUR STOCK prior to occupying our old stand which is now rebuilding, and offer GREAT BARGAINS. Our stock is large, well assorted, and we will satisfy all who will call on us.
ap15-2w-c703 PACKARD & BULL.

☞ Remember 245 Lake street.

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—No. 76, Sheridan Pl., corner of Carroll and Dearborn streets. Price $5,000 cash.

No. 77, Sheridan Pl., corner Washington and Ruby streets. Price $6,375 cash.

No. 78, 2½ lots S. E. corner Paulina and Fulton streets. Price $2,500 cash.

No. 79, 2½ lots on Douglas avenue south of Monterey street. Price $1,000 cash.

No. 80, store & lot, on Clark near South Water street. Price $15,000 half cash.

No. 81, 49x78 feet, on Randolph near Canal street. Price $4,000 cash.

No. 82, 11,000 acres of Pine Lands on the Menominee River.

REED, HOYNE & CO.,
ap15 1w-c703 No. 42 Lasalle Street.

B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Times Publishing Co. Building, Non-Residents,
OFFICE NO. 7,
Methodist Block, cor. of Clark and Washington sts., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.—For Sale: A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOUSE, on the North Side, near St. James Church. Corner Lot, 78 by 118 feet. Large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL LOTS on the Lake Shore near Lake View.

AN IMPROVED AND CULTIVATED FARM of 320 acres, in Lake county, Illinois, eighteen miles from Chicago, Harrington Station, on the Chicago and Fond du Lac Railroad. First class improvements have been and are being made, and every article necessary to camp life. The rush to Pike's Peak is incredibly large, and if the desire to return does not exceed in its forwardness, that of going, then we'll give up all idea of peeping into

Medicines, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR.
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded Entirely from Gums,
Roots of the Vast PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

LIVER INVIGORATOR

Only one bottle is needed to thrust out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

Only one bottle is needed to thrust out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

BILIOUS ATTACKS, Sick Headache, Costive Habit, Piles, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Fever and Ague, Fever, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Rheumatism, Pain in the Head, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Eyes, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Nervous Affections, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, Nervous Weakness, Nervous Diseases of all kinds, Female Complaints, Hysterics, Diseases of the Kidneys, Dropsy, Gravel, Diseases of the Bladder, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Blood Diseases, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Diseases of the Throat, Ulcers, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Chest, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fevers, Remittent Fever, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Ship Fever, Spotted Fever, Canada Fever, Lake Fever, Fever and Ague, Fever, Ague, Chills and Fever, Chills, Rheumatism, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Pain in the Limbs, Pain in the Joints, Pain in the Bones, Pain in the Stomach, Pain in the Side, Pain in the Chest, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Face, Pain in the Eyes, Pain in the Ears, Pain in the Teeth, Pain in the Gums, Pain in the Jaws, Pain in the Throat, Pain in the Nose, Pain in the Kidneys, Pain in the Bladder, Pain in the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Muscles, Pain in the Nerves

BY TELEGRAPH.

Trial of Mrs. F. Sickles for the Killing of F. Barton Key.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Judge Crawford took his seat on the Bench at 10, 20, and after an interval of several minutes, passed in complete silence, Mr. Sickles came in, followed by the Deputies carrying nearly covers the remainder of the bar. The defendant was dressed as usual, with his proof to-morrow, and the trial will probably be over this day week. Two counsel sum up on each side. There is no charge from the Judge to the jury.

James Mann, police officer; Emanuel B. Hart, Collector at the port of New York; and John Thompson, a Special commissioner, were examined by Mr. Brady. Thompson's testimony was in substance as follows: I reside in New York; was at one time Sickles's clerk in Washington; I left him on the 16th Nov., 1857; I left him on the 9th Feb., 1859; I was acquainted with Mr. Key by seeing him and driving him; Mr. Sickles went from the house in the carriage alone; she went out usually from 12 to 2, and remained out from 1½ to 2½; sometimes 4; a dinner hour was usually 5 or 6; Mr. Sickles went away before 12, and usually came back from 4 to 5; Mr. Key always joined Mrs. S. in the carriage; hardly remember a day that he did not meet us; he met us at the President's, Mr. Douglas', Mr. Gwinn's and Mr. Wilson's; went to him on the 16th Nov.